



County of San Diego Monthly STD Report

Volume 9, Issue 6: Data through February 2017; Report released August 7, 2017.



Table 1. STDs Reported Among County of San Diego Residents, by Month and Previous 12 Months Combined.

	2016		2017	
	Feb	Previous 12-Month Period*	Feb	Previous 12-Month Period*
Chlamydia	1740	17976	1667	19228
Female age 18-25	602	7168	665	7313
Female age ≤ 17	63	813	76	774
Male rectal chlamydia	43	618	38	558
Gonorrhea	379	3879	448	5191
Female age 18-25	53	510	52	674
Female age ≤ 17	9	72	9	109
Male rectal gonorrhea	53	528	69	696
Early Syphilis (adult total)	95	872	76	986
Primary	16	189	16	172
Secondary	31	323	20	347
Early latent	48	360	40	467
Congenital syphilis	0	10	0	10

* Cumulative case count of the previous 12 months.

Table 2. Selected STD Cases and Annualized Rates per 100,000 Population for San Diego County by Age and Race/Ethnicity, Year-to-Date.

	All Races*		Asian/PI		Black		Hispanic		White	
	cases	rate	cases	rate	cases	rate	cases	rate	cases	rate
<i>All ages</i>										
Chlamydia	3489	636.6	36	55.2	94	359.4	254	138.7	264	104.1
Gonorrhea	956	174.4	21	32.2	76	290.6	207	113.1	218	85.9
Early Syphilis	184	33.6	8	12.3	11	42.1	78	42.6	76	30.0
<i>Under 20 yrs</i>										
Chlamydia	548	402.6	5	36.5	13	205.4	39	63.1	30	65.5
Gonorrhea	82	60.2	1	7.3	6	94.8	21	34.0	11	24.0
Early Syphilis	4	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	0	0.0

Note: Rates calculated using 2016 SANDAG population estimates.

* Includes cases designated as "other," "unknown," or missing race/ethnicity.

Note: All data are provisional. Case counts are based on the earliest of date of diagnosis, date of specimen collection, and treatment date. Totals for past months might change because of delays in reporting from labs and providers.

Figure 1. Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Reported Among County of San Diego Residents, by 3-Month Period.

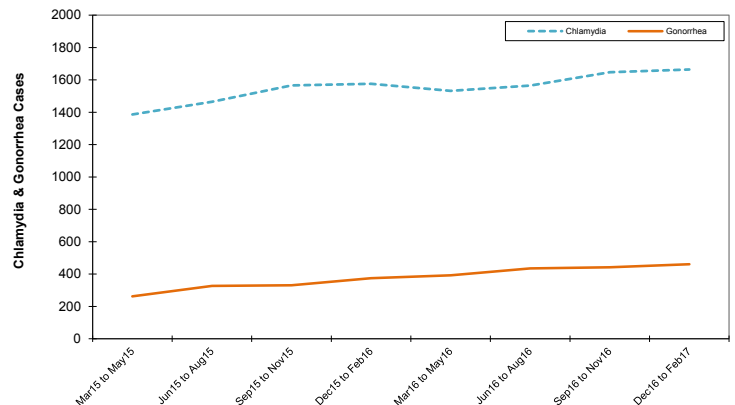
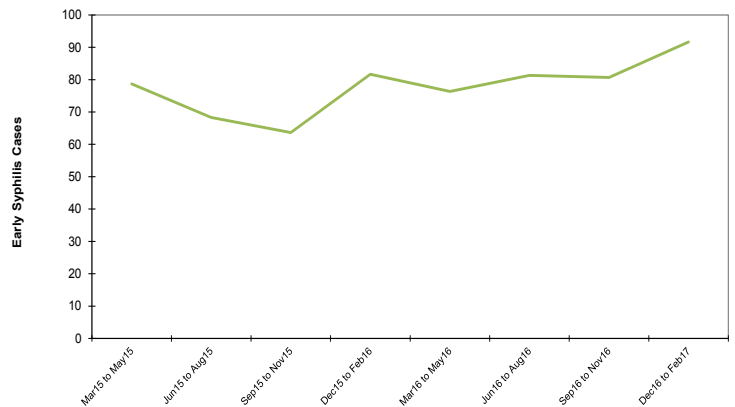


Figure 2. Early Syphilis Reported Among County of San Diego Residents, by 3-Month Period.



Editorial Note: STD Trends in San Diego County: 2016 Data Summary

STDs continue to rise in San Diego County, based on case counts and rates derived from 2016 surveillance data received by the HIV, STD, and Hepatitis Branch (HSHB) of Public Health Services.

Syphilis: A total of 523 cases of primary and secondary syphilis (i.e., the most infectious stages of syphilis) were reported in 2016 (a 6.7% increase from 2015), and the overall rate of primary and secondary syphilis was 15.9 cases per 100,000 population. Syphilis continues to have a disproportionate impact on men who have sex with men (MSM), who accounted for 82.6% of reported cases in 2016. Of primary and secondary syphilis cases reported among MSM, 44% also had HIV infection. The rate of infection was higher among African American men compared to men from other racial and ethnic groups (56.3 cases per 100,000 population versus 35.3 and 25.5 cases per 100,000 population for Hispanic and white men respectively). A total of 458 early latent and 400 late latent cases also were reported, bringing the total number of syphilis cases to 1,381. Although the number of primary and secondary syphilis cases among women increased by 27% between 2015 and 2016, actual female case counts remained relatively low (19 primary or secondary syphilis cases, and 21 early latent syphilis cases). No cases of confirmed congenital syphilis or syphilitic stillbirths were reported in 2016.

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Editorial Note: STD Trends in San Diego County: 2016 Data Summary (Continued)

Gonorrhea: The most significant increase between 2015 and 2016 was observed for gonorrhea, with 4,992 cases reported in 2016 (a 35% increase from 2015) and an overall rate of 151.8 cases per 100,000 population. The overall rate of infection has increased by 42.9% since 2014 and by 133% since 2010. The rate of infection in men was 2.4 times that of women (212.0 versus 90.2 cases per 100,000 population) and increased by 27.8% between 2015 and 2016, while the rate in women increased by 43.9%. Rates were significantly higher in African American men and women compared to other racial and ethnic groups.

Chlamydia: For the second year in a row, cases of chlamydia have continued to increase, with a total of 18,904 cases reported in 2016 (an 8.5% increase from 2015) and an overall rate of 574.8 cases per 100,000 population. The number of cases of chlamydia in 2016 represents a historical high since chlamydia became a reportable disease in 1989. Unlike syphilis and gonorrhea, rates in women were higher than in men (713.6 versus 434.7 cases per 100,000 population), and the highest rates were observed in women aged 15 to 24 years.

These trends highlight the importance of:

- Discussing sexual health with patients.
- Performing STD testing based on existing [recommendations](#), including rectal gonorrhea and chlamydia and pharyngeal gonorrhea screening for MSM.
- Timely and appropriate treatment of patients diagnosed with or exposed to STDs, including dual therapy for treatment and prevention of gonorrhea.
- Educating patients about how to prevent STDs and HIV and, for those diagnosed with an STD, how to avoid re-infection.

For newly-released 2016 STD data slides, please visit the [HIV, STD, and Hepatitis Branch Reports and Statistics page](#). Additional data resources are available through the [California Department of Public Health website](#). Case numbers may vary slightly by source due to case review findings and delays in reporting.